

COURT THROWS OUT
LEAGUE NOMINEESFew Independent Candidates
Will Be on the Ticket.

TAMMANY IS THE GAINER

Majority of Those Dropped Are
Labor Supporters.Only Six Names Will Appear Under
Independence Emblem for Local
Offices—Heaviest Day of Betting
Since Campaign Opened, with Odds
of 5 to 2 Ruling—Both Candidates
Address Large Crowds Up-State.

New York, Oct. 26.—The appellate division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision in the contested nomination cases this afternoon that sweeps out of this election nearly all the Congressional, senatorial, and assembly candidates nominated by the Independence League in this county. The Independence League nomination of Judge Rosalsky is upheld. The decision of the election board throwing out the Independence League nomination of Thomas Rock is upheld. Rock still holds the Republican nomination against Thomas F. Grady. An appeal of all the cases passed upon will be taken to the Court of Appeals at Albany. The Congressional, senate, and assembly candidates are removed from running technically. Positions authorized by the Independence League were circulated, placing in nomination candidates for three offices. Each of the petitions were signed by 1,000 voters.

Separate Indorsements Needed.
The law requires that each candidate nominated by petition must be indorsed by 1,000 voters. The court holds that where more than one man was nominated on a petition each man is held to receive only his proportionate share of the 1,000 signatures. For instance: If there were two nominees, each is credited with only 500 indorsements, and if three, each receives credit for only 333 indorsements. In recognizing as legal the nominations of Matthew P. Breen and Judge Rosalsky, the appellate division upholds the contention of the Independence League that, as it is a corporation, the executive committee has the right to sign who shall be on its ticket.

There will be only six names under the Independence League emblem for local offices. These are Francis Harrison Harrison, for Congress; in the Senate, James J. Frawley, in the Twenty-sixth senatorial district; Leopold A. Prince, in the Twenty-sixth assembly; James A. Ganly, in the Twenty-fourth assembly; John C. Cohen, in the Twenty-second senatorial district; and A. Goldberg, in the Eighteenth assembly.

Practically Sweeps Ticket Off.
The decision practically sweeps off the ticket all the purely Independence League candidates for office to be voted for by districts and leaving a clear field for the Tammany candidates, including Congressmen.

The judicial ticket put together by Murphy and Hearst will stand in all cases with the exception of John J. Brady, who was suggested by Murphy, but not indorsed by the Hearst people, and Francis S. McAvoy, the Tammany candidate for judge of the Court of General Sessions. Both McAvoy and Brady will, however, remain on the regular ticket, and the voters will be permitted to put their names under the emblem of the league, which will doubtless cost them thousands of votes.

But the ones who are hit hardest are these candidates who sought to run on the Independence League ticket alone, and they will carry the matter to the Court of Appeals. It is said that a special session of that court will be held at Albany on Monday for the purpose of deciding these cases finally, and that a speedy decision will be reached.

Most of the candidates thrown out are labor men, and many of their followers are angry, saying that they have been betrayed by the Hearst people. They declare that the Independence League had never intended to deal squarely with them, and this seems to be borne out by the statement of Daniel A. Cohan, the Tammany lawyer, who assured the executive committee of that organization that the managers of the league made no trouble for him at all when the fight against the petitions for Independence nominations came up.

Of the seventy-three cases that were tested in the court, over 50 per cent of the straight Independence League petitions were thrown out, leaving the league column practically vacant, except for the State and judicial nominees. Some of the Tammany candidates profited greatly by the decision.

Effect on Labor Vote.
There is some guessing as to what effect the decision will have upon the labor vote for Hearst. Recently he has made enormous gains, both here and up the State, in labor circles, on the ground that he was a loyal friend of organized labor, and that he was always stood by the unions in his newspapers. Since these petitions of the Independence League have been in the courts there has been all kinds of rumors to the effect that the candidates, practically all of whom are prominent in labor circles, were not getting a square deal, and that they were put up just to be knocked down.

Many observers here believe that the whole matter will hurt Hearst with the labor vote. As the matter stands now, they have no representatives on the same ticket.

Max F. Humes, Hearst's campaign manager, announced yesterday that he had evidence of a plot on the part of the Republicans to steal the election.

Chairman Woodruff denied this in toto. The betting was heavy in Wall street to-day than on any other day of the campaign. The real wagers in Wall street amount to \$5,000. The betting opened at 5 to 2 against Hearst, but there was so much Hughes money in sight that the odds were again 3 to 1, when the market closed. One bet of \$20,000 on Hughes to \$8,000 on Hearst was placed.

20,000 Give Hearst Ovation.
Albany, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The State capital to-night received W. T. Hearst with open arms. 20,000 people joining in a street demonstration surpassing any reception the candidate has yet encountered up the State.

Baltimore and Return, \$125.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Every Saturday and Sunday. All trains both ways, both days, except Royal Limited.

Lumber Trust Broken.
Wide Boards, \$2 Per 100 ft.
Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, increasing cloudiness to-day, with rain by night; to-morrow clearing and colder; fresh southerly winds.

THE HERALD SUMMARY.

TELEGRAPHIC.

- 1-New Alliance of European Powers.
- 2-Thirty Duels in Prospect in Havana.
- 3-Man Sent by Express Gets Lost.
- 4-Indicted Men Get Respite.
- 5-National W. C. T. U. in Session.

POLITICAL.

- 1-New York Court Decides Against Independence League Candidates.
- 1-Taft Makes Stand-pat Speech in Baltimore.

LOCAL.

- 1-Metcalf Goes to Investigate Japanese Trouble.
- 2-Aetna Bank Officials Under Arrest.
- 2-Mrs. Corbett and Daughter Declared Sane.
- 2-Heavy Sentences for Criminals.
- 2-Washington Life Policy Holders Alert.
- 2-More Testimony in Case of Dead Engineer.

BELLAMY STORER RETURNS.

Former Ambassador to Austria Arrives in New York.

New York, Oct. 26.—Aboard the French liner La Provence, in to-day from Havre, were Bellamy Storer, former Ambassador to Austria, and Mrs. Storer. Mr. Storer refused to talk about his retirement.

Other passengers by the La Provence were Mrs. Stanford White, widow of the murdered architect and her son, L. G. White, who will resume his studies at Harvard, and Mrs. Olive Fremstad, the singer, who will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House.

EXPRESS PACKAGE WALKS OFF

Johann Is Properly Tagged, but Refuses to Stay Put.

Tracer Sent Out for Man, Who Was Billed from Baltimore to Pittsburgh—His Wife Wants Him.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 26.—If the Adams Express Company does not find a "package" that has gone astray, there promises to be trouble. Mrs. John Schmidt is the person who is going to make all the trouble, and she has explained herself so forcibly that the officials of the company have sent out a tracer for the overdue "package" and are making every possible effort to catch up with it.

Two years ago Johann Schmidt and his wife lived in Germany. They wanted to come to America, but only had money enough to pay for one passage. So it was decided that Mrs. Schmidt should come, get work, save money and send for Johann. Everything worked lovely. Two months ago enough money had been saved, and Mrs. Schmidt put in an appearance. Mr. Schmidt became alarmed and sought the agent, Charles B. Wetterhausen. Mr. Wetterhausen sent a telegram to Baltimore and this afternoon received the following reply:

"Forwarded him by express as per agreement. Will send a tracer after him." When this information was contributed to Mrs. Schmidt, she was greatly relieved. Mr. Wetterhausen went personally to the various offices of the express company and rummaged among all the packages, but the one he was looking for was not among them. It is believed that some mistake was made in billing Johann.

FIVE BODIES ARE RECOVERED.
Eight Now Known to Be Dead in Kansas City Fire.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26.—The bodies of four persons, supposed to be members of the Winslow family, were recovered to-day from the ruins of the Chamber of Commerce Building, in Kansas City, Kan. The bodies, all charred beyond recognition, were found in the northwest corner of the ruins, directly under the apartments occupied by the family on the third floor. A pile of concrete, weighing several hundred pounds, was lying on top of the man's body.

The body of an unidentified woman was taken from the basement or the ruins this afternoon.

At least eight persons are known to be dead as a result of the fire, and it is thought at least half dozen more bodies will be found to-morrow.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Miss Peebles Was Member of Prominent Pittsburg Family.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 26.—Jean Peebles, a well-known society woman, was burned to death to-day at her home, on Pennsylvania avenue. She was cleaning a pair of gloves with gasoline, when the gasoline caught fire from a gas jet, and set her clothes on fire.

Miss Peebles was a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in the city. She was twenty-one years old.

UNION RAISES MILK PRICES.

Supply Goes Up One Cent a Quart in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—An advance of 1 cent a quart for milk delivered in Chicago after November 1 was decided on yesterday by the Retail Milk Dealers' Association. Consumers who have been paying 6 cents will have to pay 7, and those who have been in the 7-cent class will be compelled to give 8, the highest price ever asked in Chicago.

The dealers say the Milk Shippers' Union will demand 20 cents more, or \$1.20 for an eight-gallon can, after this month.

Hear Dr. Keat on Prophet of Nazareth. Pythian Temple, Sunday, 11:15. Free.

J. H. Small & Sons, Florists.
14th and G sts., Washington; Waldorf-Astoria and 123 Broadway, New York.

LEAVE THE TARIFF
ALONE, SAYS TAFTSecretary in First Campaign
Speech Defines Issues.

REPLIES TO MR. RAYNER

Defends Corporate Wealth As
Necessary to Prosperity.

Americans Who Want Work on Panama Canal Can Get It, He Declares, but They Cannot Stand the Climate—Points to Hearst and Murphy Preaching Purity from the Same Platform—Bonaparte Speaks.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—Democrats jostled and elbowed Republicans in the crush at the Lyric to-night to see and hear Secretary Taft, who made his first appearance in the campaign since his return from Cuba. The Democrats had their curiosity satisfied, and the Republicans had an opportunity to give vent to their enthusiasm.

The meeting was the feature of the campaign in Maryland. Mr. Bonaparte, the Secretary of the Navy, who will soon become the Attorney General, presided, and when the Secretary of War introduced the Secretary of War the big crowd nearly raised the roof, and both Cabinet officers looked supremely happy.

The Republican candidates for Congress and Republican officials, including Mayor Timanus, got as close to the War Secretary as they could and showed their admiration for him.

Rayner Defines Attitude.
While the attempt to arrange a joint debate between Senator Rayner and Secretary Taft failed, the Maryland Senator, in his speech at the big Democratic meeting last night, declared that on the issue which he claimed was developing the Republican party, Secretary Taft was as good a Democrat as he, meaning that the Secretary of War favored a radical revision of the tariff.

The Democrats, including Mr. Rayner, believed that Mr. Taft would evade this question, but instead, the Secretary denied that he was opposed to the protective policy of the Republican party. He dissected and replied to Rayner's argument, and declared there were other ways of getting at the trusts and regulating them by changing the tariff.

Secretary Taft in his speech went into a discussion of the question of corporate wealth and the use and abuse of such corporate wealth. He said that for a number of years it had been evident that measures dealing with the problem were necessary. He said the policy of President Roosevelt had been to devise ways and end means to do away with the abuses of corporate wealth, and declared that the use of wealth as capital for proper investment has been necessary in our Union. He declared that men are used to denouncing corporate wealth without really knowing what they are doing.

Small Savings Utilized.
One of the Secretary's early points in this connection was that by the means of corporate wealth the savings of a great many men are utilized in a fund to carry on great enterprises that furnish labor, reduce the cost of production, and the cost of the commodity.

"Any man," said the Secretary of War, "who does anything to reduce corporate wealth is an arch conspirator against the welfare of his fellow-men."

He then went on to point out that between 1900 and 1905 the number of wage-earners had increased 16 per cent and wages had increased 20 per cent. In reducing this wealth, the Secretary said, care must be taken not to harm or lessen the products of corporate wealth.

"If you hear men denouncing trusts or corporations," he said, "and they tell you that the government has nothing to do but dump them into the ocean, ask him what he means by a trust. And ask him what it is. I ask for a specification."

Americans Can Get Work.
Mr. Taft then touched on the Panama Canal, and in regard to the labor employed there, he said:

"Any American who wants to work on the isthmus can get it. It is said that the Americans can work where Americans fight. It is not so. You have got to get on the canal a class of men who can stand the climate, and what difference does it make whether they are Chinese or Japanese, or what not?"

As to the eight hours: "What kind of people are on the canal? They are Japanese, Chinese, and others. They begin work on Wednesday and let go on Friday, so what is an eight-hour law to them?"

In concluding the speech, Secretary Taft touched on several humors of the campaign.

"Can anything be more humorous than Hearst and Murphy preaching purity from the same platform?"

He said: "You should express in your votes your opinion of Roosevelt and the Congress you are about to elect. I think the greatest humor in the campaign is that the election of a Democratic Congress would be holding up of the hands of Roosevelt."

Bonaparte Scores Democrats.
In introducing Secretary Taft, Secretary Bonaparte, after a scathing criticism of the Democratic party, said:

"And what it has been for two generations it is to-day; it has nominated Hearst for governor of New York just as thirty-four years ago it nominated Greeley for President of the United States, although it must be noted that Greeley was personally a respectable man; it tried a 'safe and sane' candidate in 1904, only because it had been beaten with one not called 'safe' or 'sane' in 1900, and four years previously, and, and it was beaten even worse when it tried sanity and safety, it is apparently getting ready to try something yet more insane and yet more unsafe in 1908."

"I ask you, fellow-citizens, if such a party, such a political organization as this, shall be given the control of our next House, and with that control, the power to defeat, obstruct, and embarrass all measures which may be advised by our President in the last two years of his term to cure evils incident to our national prosperity without blighting that prosperity itself?"

"I know that Democratic newspapers and orators now have the effrontery to say they want the same things which the President wants; only more of them, they would administer the same remedies, only in larger doses. Well, the size of the dose often makes all the difference between a medicine and a poison; it is as easy to take five grains of calomel, and another to take five hundred."

No Constructive Policy.
"But Democratic politicians, on, in fact, no purpose to cure anything; on the contrary, they wish to prolong the evils they pretend to denounce, that they may make political capital by talking about them. They propose measures of professed reform, visionary and so sweeping that, as they well know, these measures either cannot be adopted, or, if enacted, will be declared unconstitutional and prove wholly ineffective; and in all this they have the secret, sometimes open, sympathy and support of the very men who profit by the abuses they now about, men who care nothing for talk, but dread real reforms, who know and say they 'buy crooks,' however loud-mouthed, but know how to deal with such a man as our President. It would be hard to find a more impudent appeal to stupid credulity than the claim of those Democratic talkers, who ask your votes that they may help a Republican President against his own Republican party."

Secretaries Taft and Bonaparte were entertained at luncheon at the Belvedere by State Chairman Hanna. After his speech Mr. Taft left for Cleveland, where he speaks to-morrow night.

GREAT POWERS IN
A NEW ALLIANCEEngland, France, and Italy
Line Up Together.

PEACE LEAGUE FORMED

Become Dominating Factor in
European Situation.

Outcome of the Destruction of Balance of Power Due to Japan's Victory Over Russia—United States Believed in Sympathy with Movement—Germany to Remain Aloof, Spain and Portugal Give Support.

London, Oct. 26.—The close secrecy which for a considerable time has surrounded an event of first magnitude in international politics will be broken by an announcement which your correspondent is permitted to make to-day. A military convention, which in effect amounts to a full defensive alliance, has been made between Great Britain, France, and Italy.

This momentous instrument has not nominally come into effect as yet, but in reality it is already an almost dominating factor in the European situation. It becomes operative whenever the triple alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy; or rather the three treaties usually grouped under that designation, shall expire "either by expiration of time, or by any other cause."

This regrouping of great powers is a natural outcome of the destruction of the balance of power in Europe consequent upon the Russian defeat in the Japanese war. It is an important step in the formation of a league of peace—the great object which King Edward has labored to achieve ever since he came to the throne of Great Britain. It has behind it the cordial support of Spain and Portugal. There is good reason for believing that it commands also the sympathy of the United States government, which has been well aware of its inception and purpose.

Germany Regards It as a Menace.
The creation of this new international compact has been accompanied and followed by serious difficulties and even dangers. First and obviously was the fact that Germany would regard it not only with natural resentment, but as a direct menace.

It was negotiated on the eve of the Algeiras conference and it can hardly be denied that it was designed to some extent to act in restraint of Germany at that time. Its purpose, however, is in every respect non-aggressive and it was and is impossible for the German Emperor to criticize it except by abandoning his oft-professed love of peace.

An element of danger arose during the last summer. A strong anti-Italian sentiment has been growing in Austria-Hungary for some years. So long as Italy remained virtually an ally this feeling could scarcely find official or open expression, especially with Germany exercising a continual influence in restraint of it.

When the internal crisis in Austria-Hungary became acute last summer the Austrian government was at one moment strongly tempted to head domestic dissension by an attack upon Italy—a move which would have been popular in both countries of the dual monarchy. Additional excuse for such an expedition would have been found in a secret military convention which it was rumored had been made by Italy with Serbia, with whom Austrian relations were and still are hostile.

Italy Averts War.
Italy learned of this danger and was most anxious to avert it. She was entirely unprepared in a military way for war on her Austrian frontier. She knew that she could not successfully defend Venice and the neighboring provinces. It was in this situation that the interview between King Edward and the German Emperor was arranged. It is understood in inner diplomatic circles that one of the objects of that conference was to enlist the Kaiser's influence in restraint of Austria's possible aggression. It is now believed that this danger has disappeared.

The political situation in Europe as a whole is more satisfactory to-day than it has been for several years. Pessimists point to the fact that the death of the Sultan must be expected within a few months, and that the demise of Emperor Francis Joseph may create a crisis at any time. But the safeguards of peace grow stronger day by day. King Edward's League of Peace should be able very soon to bear any strain that may be put upon it.

Objects to Naming Trees for People.
Capt. Walker, superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant national parks, in his annual report criticizes the naming of the big trees after individuals. "With due regard for opinions of others," he declares, "I hope I may be permitted to question the taste of propriety employed in attaching the names of men and women, either living or dead, to individual sequoia trees."

Marlboroughs Have Parted.
Duchess Settles \$100,000 a Year on Duke, and Takes the Children.

New York, Oct. 27.—A special cable dispatch from London says the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have formally parted. A separation agreement has been signed, under which the duchess settled \$100,000 a year on the duke and retains custody of her children, and the duke will not get into the courts. King Edward, according to the story, tried to effect a reconciliation, but was unsuccessful.

FEAR USE OF DYNAMITE.

Mill Owners Guard Barracks Where Nonunion Men Sleep.

Newcastle, Pa., Oct. 26.—Owing to fears that the striking furnace men will resort to the use of dynamite, in the use of which they are well versed, to blow up the barracks of the imported men, strict precautions are being taken to keep the disaffected men away from the works.

The police have been on high alert, and the works are constantly picketed by strikers.

RECORD ALIMONY AWARD.

If Judgment Is Sustained, Henry Sanford Must Pay \$80,000.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 26.—If the Superior Court of Connecticut confirms the judgment of its referee, Henry Sanford, the two-times millionaire son of Samuel Sanford, dean of the Yale School of Music and grandson of Henry Sanford, late president of the Adams Express Company, must pay \$80,000 outright to the beautiful wife who is suing him for divorce. This is the largest sum in alimony ever awarded by an American court.

Two Postmasters Named.
The President has appointed James F. Galbreath postmaster at Canonsburg, Pa., and Frank Wooley postmaster at Saybrook, Ill.

No coal, dust, or trouble. Sanitary
beds. Offe Radistors. Demonstrations, 249 9th st. nw.

A Few Words to Advertisers.
THE WASHINGTON HERALD is to-day the best morning medium Washington merchants ever had to reach the Washington public. This is not a mere assertion. It is the absolute truth. The circulation of this paper is almost wholly local. The outside field has barely been touched. There has been no forcing of its circulation. It goes to people who want it, who read it, and who approve of it, and it is going to more of these regular subscribers every day. The subscription books show it. They are open for the advertiser to see. The Washington Herald is especially proud of its home circulation. It is the home circulation that counts. Every advertiser knows it. It is the home circulation that brings results.

The Washington Herald has both a quantity and a quality circulation. Of the daily distribution, now averaging 25,000, over 16,000 is home-to-house delivery circulation. It is this part of its circulation of which the Herald is especially proud and to which it is devoting its special attention. It is the sort of circulation that every shrewd advertiser is bound to be interested in. And this home circulation is by no means as large now as it is going to be. The Herald is less than three weeks old and has only begun to grow.

Here is another word to advertisers: This newspaper's rates are uniform. Considering the quantity and quality of the circulation, its rates are low. There is no discrimination. A newspaper that takes such rates as it can get—that has no fixed price for advertising space—may fill its columns for a season, but is sure to be discredited in the end. A newspaper that has good value to offer in the way of publicity—a newspaper such as The Washington Herald—can afford to do business on business principles, and that is the way this paper is doing it, and will continue to do it. It is the only policy that will win in newspaper business or in any other business.

A final word: The Washington Herald's advertising columns are clean and are going to be kept clean. Unclean advertising is rejected by this paper—has been rejected from the start. A clean newspaper must be clean all the way through. Washington merchants who advertise in these columns, therefore, will never be in bad company. This is almost next in importance to publicity itself.

COW FLIES A KITE.

New Albany, Ind., Oct. 26.—A cow flying a kite was the unusual spectacle witnessed here to-day. Lee Haselwood had been flying the kite and had laid it on the turf where the cow was grazing. The animal in browsing about swallowed the ball of twine, which was lying some thirty feet from the kite.

As the cow moved off, the kite moved also. The cow, eyeing it curiously, started again, and the kite followed. Then the cow quickened her gait and broke into a lope.

The kite gracefully rose in the air and remained suspended until the thoroughly frightened animal was caught after breaking through a fence and racing down the street to her owner's home.

WANTS PENNYPACKER SUED.

State Treasurer Demands Criminal Proceedings Be Brought.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 26.—State Treasurer William H. Berry to-day prepared a letter to Attorney General Carson asking that criminal suits be entered against the members of the State board of public grounds and buildings, who contracted for the \$500,000 furnishing and equipment of the new State capital.

The contracts were let by the board, composed of Gov. Pennypacker, Auditor General William P. Snyder, and State Treasurer William L. Mathews, Mr. Berry's predecessor.

KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Train Crashes Into Machine and Railroad Man Is Victim.

Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Jacob M. Stoudt, supervisor of interlockers, was instantly killed, and M. F. Potter, superintendent of bridges for the Big Four Railway, was fatally injured as a result of a Big Four train crashing into their automobile.

The men left Springfield this morning to inspect some bridges. Both men were tossed fully thirty feet and the machine was ruined. When picked up, Mr. Stoudt was dead. Potter's skull was crushed and he sustained internal injuries. He was taken to the hospital in this city. The men were veteran railway men.

RICH, YET LIVE IN SQUALOR

Family Brought Into Court Because Children Lack Care.

Ten Persons Huddle in Abandoned Butcher Shed, While Wealth Accumulates.

New York, Oct. 26.—In the arraignment in the Long Island City Police Court to-day of John Vehrke and his wife Fannie on a charge of improperly caring for their children was brought to light one of those peculiar cases of persons well able to live comfortably, or even luxuriously, who prefer to live in abject poverty while their savings accumulate into a fortune.

According to an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, whose complaint the couple was arraigned, the Vehrkes are worth \$100,000 or more, yet they were found living in circumstances which it is claimed warrant taking their children away from their custody.

An abandoned butcher shed was their home, and its furnishings are meager to the extreme. The ancient food box formed the bed for the children. Vehrke and his wife, their six children and the man's aged parents occupied the old butcher shop in common. The children range from Antonio, aged ten, down to Mary, who is two. The parents and the older children worked at times and every cent was hoarded up. The case was remanded until Monday to see if the parents can be persuaded to give their children such care as they needed and as the parents' means permit.

GERMAN PRINCE AS GUEST.

Titled Foreigner to Visit at New York Society Women's Homes.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.—Prince Henry of Reuss, a German prince in line of succession to the Dutch throne, is expected here to-morrow afternoon. He will go direct to Radnor, where he will be the guest of Oscar Livingston, an American, and her mother, Mrs. W. B. Nichols, at the country seat of James Sullivan, who is now in Italy. The prince's sister is due in New York to-morrow morning.

The prince is thirty-four years old and unmarried. He is said to be handsome and of fascinating manners. On Monday the prince will go to Newport, where he will visit Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Prince Henry is making a tour of the world.

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PRESIDENT SENDS
METCALF AS ENVOYJapanese Situation in San
Francisco Is Tense.

TREATY TO BE ENFORCED

Will Ask Reinstatement of Ex-
cluded Japanese Students.

Administration Views Matter with Concern—Secretary Is a Native of California—Politics Believed to Be Responsible for Present Crisis. Oriental Business Interest Jeopardized by Action of School Board.

By President Roosevelt's direction, Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, will leave Washington to-day for San Francisco to make a thorough inquiry into the anti-Japanese feeling there, and particularly into the cause responsible for the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools.

The action of the President indicates how thoroughly aroused the administration is over Japan's resentment of discrimination against its subjects in California, and how seriously it views the situation which threatens the continuance of cordial good feeling between the two nations.

Mr. Metcalf is a Californian. His home is at Oakland, just across the bay from San Francisco. His selection as the President's envoy was due in part to the geographical proximity of his residence to the seat of anti-Japanese agitation, but the President wishes mainly to emphasize that his interest in the situation is great enough to justify sending one of his own Cabinet officers to the scene of agitation.

Full Inquiry Ordered.

The President also has sent directions to the United States district attorney at San Francisco, through the Department of Justice, to make a full inquiry into the discriminations against Japanese school children. The district attorney's report will be presented to Secretary Metcalf on his arrival at San Francisco.

Mr. Metcalf had a long conference with the President late yesterday afternoon. His instructions were generally to confer